

Global warming pushes insects, birds towards northern UK

The green-jawed tube web spider, the southern emerald damselfly, the purple heron and other more than 50 species have been traveling to the UK in the last years because they are affected by climate change.



canadianhomesteading.ca

The UK is known for keeping proper records of climate and nature, but when it comes to the movements of wildlife due to climate warming, there are some gaps, canadianhomesteading.ca wrote.

A UK-Australian team decided to fill in the gaps by conducting a study that takes a look at whether UK species decided to move homes in the last decade. They analyzed government reports, social media, and scientific literature.

They came to the conclusion that the northern part of the

United Kingdom has been invaded by birds and insects, 55 of the UK's 39,000 species of animal. The Euplagia quadripunctaria known as the Jersey tiger moth found its home in London expanding beyond the Channel

Islands while the Anthrax anthrax, the black bee fly, came to the UK for the first time because of the same reason.

According to the Zoological Society of London's Nathalie Pettorelli, we will no longer recognize our nature in the future, and this should concern not only experts but the entire humanity. The species arriving in different areas where people have never seen them are not dangerous, and they should be provided green spaces.

In addition to that, she mentioned that the 55 species of animal that moved because of global warming is false and they were in fact more.

She said that because the movement is only considered if it is supported by scientific literature, but nature speaks a different language and does not write in books.

Persian leopard spotted in northern Iran

A Persian leopard has been spotted in the mountainous habitats of Tarom in Qazvin Province, northern Iran.

Managing Director of the Environment Department of Qazvin Hassan Pasandideh said the image of the big cat was captured by camera traps in the no-hunting area, Mehr News Agency reported.

Referring to the fairly high population of wildlife species in the region, Pasandideh said the rare species has been observed for several times in the past months, raising hopes for the environmentalists and those caring for the endangered animal.

Tarom habitat is home to diverse species of wild animals, including leopards, wolves, bears, and boars.

Persian leopards are among the most endangered species in the world. It has been listed as "endangered" in the red list of the International Union for Conservation of Nature. Iran is one of their main habitats.

Reduced prey population and shrinkage of their natural habitat are threatening the big cats, Bamou National Park in the southern Fars Province is one of the main habitats of the Persian leopard.



mehrnews.com

Weeding, writing and arithmetic... why green fingers are good for our children

From the water vole to the Scottish wildcat, the dwindling numbers of Britain's most at-risk animals are well documented. But now the alarm bell is sounding over a rather more overlooked endangered species: Green-fingered children.

Young people are so rarely spotted in gardens across Britain nowadays that the Royal Horticultural Society is warning that the country is facing a green skills crisis unless more learn to garden, theguardian.com wrote.

The society's director general, Sue Biggs, said that generations of children are growing up disconnected from nature because they are not being taught about gardening at school.

"In a few years' time, we won't have enough gardeners to keep the 22 million gardens in this country going, and that will only make environmental issues worse," she asserted.

Biggs believes that although a career in horticulture is a perfect fit for a young person passionate about fighting the climate crisis,

few are encouraged to take up gardening.

Many universities and colleges have stopped offering horticultural science and botany courses as a result, she adds.

"The last five positions we filled at Wisbech, our flagship garden in Surrey, have all been given to people from overseas. We cannot find people who are British, trained at a British university."

She added: "If we can make young people see that, by growing plants, they are helping the quality of our air and environment, and that will reduce the impact of climate change, then I think an awful lot of them will be much happier and feel less scared about the future."

She suggested that young climate change activists consider a "national day of garden protests" next.

"To improve our environment, you can either stop doing things, like purchasing single-use plastic, or you can start doing things, like gardening — or, best of all, do both."

The Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Committee publishes its report on garden design and tourism on Monday, laying out plans to support garden tourism and better promote local gardens across England.

Almost a third of all visits to the UK include a trip to a garden or park, and the horticulture industry, which supports approximately 570,000 jobs, is worth £24 billion a year to the British economy. But Biggs said that teachers and parents in the UK do not value gardening as they should and young people don't see it as 'cool'.

Recent research indicates that



LUKE MACGREGOR/RHS

children often don't know where their food comes from — with one survey finding that more than one in 10 of those aged 11 to 14 didn't know that carrots and potatoes grew underground.

The cost of creating a school garden is not the issue, Biggs suggests.

"Between sleeper beds, compost and seeds, you've got everything you need. I think it's more pressure on teachers' time, and the timetable."

Gardening is now mainly being taught in extracurricular clubs, the RHS chief says, and that means "it needs a teacher who's prepared to put extra effort in".

outdoors. Cath Baynton, who teaches at Springhallow, said children who garden learn valuable life skills, particularly around communication: "It's really good for their social interaction."

She believes developing a relationship with nature is crucial for children and the future of the planet, and the curriculum for mainstream schools is too prescriptive.

"A lot of children in London don't have a garden or access to outside space, and have never dug soil and encountered worms and beetles," she said.

Youngsters who garden learn about the environment they live in and the circle of life, she said.

"They get the connection between a pest and predator — they make the connection between the wildlife we see and the plants we are growing."

It also teaches them about problem-solving and resilience. "Sometimes, in a garden, things do not go according to plan."

CO₂ emissions from aviation up

As the number of people flying regularly continues to rise, CO₂ emissions from aviation have soared, rising by 26.3 percent in the last five years in Europe.

Last year, CO₂ emissions from aviation grew by 3.9 percent, while emissions from all other European industries in the Emissions Trading System fell by 4.1 percent. This makes the aviation industry the largest source of CO₂ emissions in Europe, bright-green.org wrote.

The low-cost carrier Ryanair is responsible for a significant chunk of these CO₂ emissions, and earlier in 2019 the company joined the infamous club of Europe's top 10 emitters, a club which until this year had been occupied exclusively by coal plants. Rising emissions are incompatible with meeting the European Union's goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to help limit the impact of climate change.

However, analysis by Transport



theamericanenergynews.com

and Environment has shown that the European Union has not only allowed Ryanair's emissions to continue rising, but it has actually encouraged it by subsidizing many of Ryanair's failing airports across the continent, facilitating the company's rapidly rising CO₂ emissions.

Transport and Environment's report concluded that 52 of the low-cost carrier's 214 airports across Europe are either

documented to be receiving subsidies (35) or have fewer than 500,000 passengers per year (17), which is considered to be a conservative estimate of the threshold for profitability.

Andrew Murphy, aviation manager at T&E, said:

"This report paints a clear picture of public money subsidizing Ryanair's operating costs and inflating its bumper earnings and record breaking emissions. With

governments struggling to rein in the sector's climate impact, the first step should be calling a halt to subsidies which are only adding more fuel to the fire.

Paris Vetry airport served just 108,000 passengers in 2017, but received €3 million in public subsidies.

Transport and Environment's estimate for the number of loss-making Ryanair airports in Europe is conservative. Airports

with higher passenger numbers, like Charleroi in Belgium, are not included in the analysis but may still receive millions in taxpayer funded subsidies every year.

Andrew Murphy continued: The European elections produced a consensus that much more needs to be done to cut aviation emissions. Ending state aid is a start but we also need to end aviation's tax holiday and encourage the uptake of zero emission aviation fuels.

Urgent action is needed to reduce emissions across all sectors, but particularly in aviation. Encouraging consumers to fly less is vital, along with encouraging the industry to adopt less polluting fuels and technology. But it is equally important that the European Union and states elsewhere stop giving companies like Ryanair a free pass to continue emitting and causing irreparable damage to our planet.



REUTERS

Mexico environmental authority suspends transport firm facility

Mexico's environmental prosecutor Profepa said it ordered the partial and temporary closure of mining and transport firm Grupo Mexico's Guaymas facility after it spilled sulfuric acid in the Gulf of California.

Grupo Mexico last week said it had quickly controlled the July 9 spill, which it blamed on a valve failure at the Guaymas facility on the coast of the gulf, which is one of Mexico's most diverse ecosystems, Reuters reported.

Profepa said it ordered the temporary closure of the facility after visiting the site twice, saying the firm lacked the proper environmental permits for its activities.